

Notes on problem 15  
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$n$  is an odd integer, not a square. Define

$$H' = \{x = a + b\sqrt{D} \in (\mathbb{Z}/n[\sqrt{D}])^* \mid x^n = a + bD^{(n-1)/2}\sqrt{D}\}$$

Note that  $\sqrt{D} \in H'$ .

**When is  $H'$  a group?**

*Claim*  $H'$  is a group if and only if  $D^n \equiv D$  ( $n$  is a Fermat pseudoprime to base  $D$ ).

*Proof* ( $\Rightarrow$ ) Since  $H'$  is a group and  $\sqrt{D} \in H'$ ,  $(\sqrt{D})^2 = D \in H'$ . And thus,  $D^n \equiv D$ .

( $\Leftarrow$ ) Assume that  $D^n \equiv D$ , then for  $x_1 = a_1 + b_1\sqrt{D}, x_2 = a_2 + b_2\sqrt{D} \in H'$ :

$$\begin{aligned} x_1x_2 &= (a_1 + b_1\sqrt{D})(a_2 + b_2\sqrt{D}) \\ &= (a_1a_2 + b_1b_2D) + (a_1b_2 + a_2b_1)\sqrt{D} \end{aligned}$$

and,

$$\begin{aligned} (x_1x_2)^n &= (x_1)^n(x_2)^n \\ &= (a_1 + b_1D^{(n-1)/2}\sqrt{D})(a_2 + b_2D^{(n-1)/2}\sqrt{D}) \\ &= (a_1a_2 + b_1b_2D^n) + (a_1b_2 + a_2b_1)D^{(n-1)/2}\sqrt{D} \\ &\equiv (a_1a_2 + b_1b_2D) + (a_1b_2 + a_2b_1)D^{(n-1)/2}\sqrt{D} \end{aligned}$$

therefore,  $x_1x_2 \in H'$ . And of course  $1 \in H'$  and  $H'$  is finite, so  $H'$  is a group.

When is  $H'$  a subgroup of  $(\mathbb{Z}/n[\sqrt{D}])^*$ ?

Note that  $H'$  is a subgroup of  $(\mathbb{Z}/n[\sqrt{D}])^*$  only if  $\sqrt{D} \in (\mathbb{Z}/n[\sqrt{D}])^*$ .

*Claim*  $D \in (\mathbb{Z}/n)^*$  if and only if  $\sqrt{D} \in (\mathbb{Z}/n[\sqrt{D}])^*$ .

*Proof* If  $D \in (\mathbb{Z}/n)^*$  then  $(\sqrt{D})^{-1} = \sqrt{D} \cdot D^{-1}$  and  $D^{-1}$  exists, so  $\sqrt{D} \in (\mathbb{Z}/n[\sqrt{D}])^*$ . Conversely, if  $D \notin (\mathbb{Z}/n)^*$ , then  $D^{-1}$  does not exist and therefore,  $\sqrt{D}^{-1}$  does not exist and thus  $\sqrt{D} \notin (\mathbb{Z}/n[\sqrt{D}])^*$ .

So  $H'$  is a subgroup of  $(\mathbb{Z}/n[\sqrt{D}])^*$  only if  $D \in (\mathbb{Z}/n)^*$ .

*Claim* If  $n$  is prime, then  $H' = (\mathbb{Z}/n[\sqrt{D}])^*$ .

*Proof* Let  $n$  be a prime, then  $D^n \equiv D$ . And if  $x = a + b\sqrt{D} \in (\mathbb{Z}/n[\sqrt{D}])^*$ , then

$$\begin{aligned} x^n &= a^n + (b\sqrt{D})^n \\ &\equiv a + bD^{(n-1)/2}\sqrt{D} \end{aligned}$$

This implies that for all  $(\mathbb{Z}/n[\sqrt{D}])^* \subseteq H'$  and we already know that  $H' \subseteq (\mathbb{Z}/n[\sqrt{D}])^*$ . Therefore  $H' = (\mathbb{Z}/n[\sqrt{D}])^*$ .